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570 7590 02/22/2008 PANITCH SCHWARZE BELISARIO & NADEL LLP ONE COMMERCE SQUARE 2005 MARKET STREET, SUITE 2200 PHILADELPHIA, PA 19103			EXAMINER DICKERSON, CHAD S	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/635,034	Applicant(s) IZAKI, OSAMU	
	Examiner Chad Dickerson	Art Unit 2625	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 27 November 2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 4-6 and 8-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 4-6 and 8-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 8/4/2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments, see page 6, filed 11/27/2007, with respect to the claim objections have been fully considered and are persuasive. The objections of the claims have been withdrawn.
2. Applicant's arguments, see page 6, filed 11/27/2007, with respect to the 112 2nd paragraph rejections have been fully considered and are persuasive. The 112 2nd paragraph rejections of the claims 2 and 7 have been withdrawn.
3. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-17 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. The new ground(s) of rejection is necessitated by the Amendment.

Claim Objections

4. Claim 18 is objected to because of the following informalities:
 - Re claim 18: the word "JEPG" is suggested to be changed to -- JPEG --.Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

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6. Claims 1, 4-6 and 8-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Roosen '793 (US Pub No 2002/0036793) in view of Estavillo '238 (US Pub No 2002/0046238).

Re claim 1: Roosen '793 discloses remote printer control comprising the steps of:

receiving data at the printing apparatus transmitted by an external apparatus (i.e. the user sends print jobs data over to the printer in the system from a computer, considered as an external apparatus; see figs. 1 and 2; paragraphs [0007]-[0009]);

analyzing said received data (i.e. when the printer receives the data, it analyzes the data to see if the file received is of the first type (Automatic Print) or the second type (Interactive Print). Once the Digital Access Controller (DAC) processes the file and realizes the type of file received, the file is placed in a standby state, which holds the print job for user selection, or an active state, which allows the print job to be immediately processed for printing; see figs. 1 and 2; paragraphs [0019] and [0023]-[0033]);

storing said received data into a storing unit of the printing apparatus as print data if said received data is found to be print data as a result of said analysis (i.e. if the user has designated a file, or print data, as the second type, this data is stored in the storage unit of the printer once the Digital Access Controller (DAC) determines that the data sent to the printer is of the second type. The hard disk is used to store the data files that are to be printed once it is found that the data file is an interactive print job, which is analogous to print data; see figs. 1 and 2; paragraphs [0023]-[0033]);

forming information regarding the print data stored in said storing unit and transmitting the information to a sender of inquiry data if said received data is determined to be inquiry data as a result of said analysis (i.e. through desktop software, the user is able to have the user PC constantly inquire about the print jobs on the printer and updated on the statuses of both the print jobs and the printers that are storing the print jobs of both types. If a user wants to view or change a status of a print job, the user is transmitted the print job information by the printers that have print jobs from the specific user through the desktop software used by on the user's PC. If the user wishes to see the print job statuses, the statuses can always be viewed through the desktop software on the PC, sent from the designated printers, and with the above mentioned functions, the feature is performed; see figs. 1, 2 and 7-9; paragraphs [0019]-[0030] and [0040]-[0075]); and

selecting said print data stored in said storing unit and printing said print data if said data is determined to be a print instruction data as a result of said analysis (i.e. a print job sent to the printer is analyzed and determines which type the file is in. If a file is in a first type called automatic printing, then the above file is placed in a queue to be processed for printing. It is placed in a queue because there may be other jobs in the system waiting to be printed. Both the first and second types of jobs are stored in the printer, but the jobs that are of the first type are immediately queued, or stored, in the printer to be processed after the other remaining jobs are processed beforehand. The jobs that are of the first type, or automatic printing type, are printed since a print job of the first type is recognized as having a printing instruction to print the data directly

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without operator intervention. This is analogous to data having a print instruction and being printed because of the analyzed print instruction; see figs. 1,2 and 7-9; paragraphs [0019]-[0030] and [0040]-[0075]).

However, Roosen '793 fails to teach converting a portion of said print data into an image data format in which the portion of the print data can be displayed by said external apparatus; storing into the storing unit said image data in an interlocking relation with said print data; and transmitting image data to a sender.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Estavillo '238. Estavillo '238 discloses converting a portion of said print data into an image data format in which the portion of the print data can be displayed by said external apparatus (i.e. in the system, the print data sent to the printer is converted into a print preview by the preview generating unit on the printer (401). This preview data, considered as the image data, can be displayed on a user's computer (403) through a web browser (402); see fig. 3-6; paragraphs [0049] and [0050]);

storing into the storing unit said image data in an interlocking relation with said print data (i.e. in the system, when a user wishes to preview a print job that is present on the print queue, the system searches for the preview of the print job in the data repository. The preview generator and the manager module are both apart of unit (207). These two functions work together to create a preview of the print jobs located on the queue. Once the print preview is generated, it is stored in the file system (503) on the printer and the print preview is directly connected or in correspondence with the image data to be printed; see figs. 2-6; paragraphs [0053]-[0064]); and

transmitting image data to a sender (i.e. the printer's web server is used to send the print preview of the image data to the host computer; see figs. 2-6; paragraphs [0049] and [0050]).

Therefore, in view of Estavillo '238, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to the method steps of converting a portion of said print data into an image data format in which the portion of the print data can be displayed by said external apparatus; storing into the storing unit said image data in an interlocking relation with said print data; and transmitting image data to a sender in order to have as the preview is generated by the printer and accessed by the web browser, the preview may be received by any client platform (as stated in Estavillo '238 paragraph [0050]).

Re claim 4: The teachings of Roosen '793 in view of Estavillo '238 are disclosed above.

However, Roosen '793 fails to teach the method, wherein in said step which converts the print data into said image data format in which the data can be displayed, the data of only a first page is converted.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Estavillo '238. Estavillo '238 discloses the step which converts the print data into said image data format (i.e. in the system, the print job data that is sent to the printer is converted into print preview information, which is considered as image data format. This is converted by the print preview generator; see figs. 2-6; paragraphs [0053]-[0064]),

the print data of only a first page is converted (i.e. since the print job is rendered into a print preview format and a page reflecting the job is developed, if the print job is only one page, the system will develop a print preview of that one page and send it to the user's computer. The image that is to be printed is previewed and this may include more than one image; see figs. 2-6; paragraphs [0053]-[0064]).

Therefore, in view of Estavillo '238, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made have the method step of wherein in said step which converts the print data into said image data format in which the data can be displayed, the data of only a first page is converted in order to have as the preview is generated by the printer and accessed by the web browser, the preview may be received by any client platform (as stated in Estavillo '238 paragraph [0050]).

Re claim 5: The teachings of Roosen '793 in view of Estavillo '238 are disclosed above. Roosen '793 discloses the method, further comprising the steps of:

detecting that information of another external apparatus is included in said print instruction data (i.e. since the system can have print jobs sent to any printer in the system, the feature of having a print job sent to another apparatus is performed. Also, with the system being able to perform the above feature, the system uses a web server to relay information from the desktop software to the network. This server is able to recognize, or detect, the other printing apparatuses included in the printing of a print job, which may be in automatic or interactive print mode and distribute the print jobs to the

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designated printers; see figs. 1 and 2b; paragraphs [0019]-[0023] and [0099]-[0110]);
and

transferring the print data instructed by said print instruction data to said another external apparatus if the information of said another external apparatus is included (i.e. the user can interact with print job settings, which can enable a user to transfer print jobs to other apparatuses. Also, when a user first begins sending print job information, this information can be sent, or transferred, to other printers once the printers are designated by the user when sending the data; see figs. 14-16; paragraphs [0019]-[0023] and [0099]-[0110]).

Re claim 6: The teachings of Roosen '793 in view of Estavillo '238 are disclosed above. Roosen '793 discloses the method, further comprising the steps of:

detecting that information of another external apparatus is included in said print instruction data (i.e. shown in figure 2b, the web server acts as the liaison between the user workstation and the printer. The web server detects the information of a print job and whether the print job designates other printers within the print job instruction.

Therefore, the web server performs the feature of detecting if information of a print instruction for another external apparatus is included in the print job data; see figs. 1, 2b, 2c, and 14-16; paragraphs [0099]-[0110]);

receiving a reply from said another external apparatus if the information of said another external apparatus is included (i.e. once a certain other printer is designated in the print job, the web server sends to the user, through the desktop software,

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information replied from the other apparatus regarding the status of the apparatus and the print jobs in that apparatus. The reply from the other apparatus is to the web server that will send this information to the user PC to help the user decide if this printer should or should not process an interactive job that the user may want to have processed; see figs. 1, 2b, 2c, and 14-16; paragraphs [0099]-[0110]); and

transferring the print data instructed by said print instruction data to said another external apparatus if said reply is received (i.e. once the reply is received from the other apparatus in regards to the printers status and the statuses of the print jobs within the printer, the user can now chose to transfer data from one printer to another, or chose to make an interactive job to an automatic job in the printer that has sent the reply. The import function is used for the transference of print jobs from one printer to another. The user also has the option to send the printer new print job data once the status of the other printer is known to the user and the status is desirable to the user; see figs. 1, 2b, 2c, and 14-16; paragraphs [0099]-[0110]).

Re claim 8: The teachings of Roosen '793 in view of Estavillo '238 are disclosed above. Roosen '793 discloses the method, further comprising the steps of:

detecting whether information of storage designation or print designation exists in the print data received from said external apparatus or not (i.e. when the printer receives a print job, the digital access controller (DAC) detects whether the print job is in a designation of an interactive or automatic print mode. If the automatic print mode is detected to be designated, the print job is directly printed once the print job is reached in

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the queue, or if a print job is in interactive mode, the print job is designated to be stored in the printer's storage unit; see figs. 1-4 and 7-9; paragraphs [0019]-[0033]); and

printing said print.data irrespective of said print instruction data if said information indicates the print designation (i.e. if the print job is designated to be in automatic print mode, the print job is printed automatically, this is analogous to the printing happening irrespective of the print instruction data because the print job is printed once the print job is designated to be in automatic mode; see figs. 1-4 and 7-9; paragraphs [0019]-[0033]).

Re claim 9: The teachings of Roosen '793 in view of Estavillo '238 are disclosed above.

Roosen '793 discloses the method, further comprising the steps of:

receiving authentication data from said external apparatus and storing authentication data (i.e. the printer containing a web server or the web server, represented in figures 2b and 2c, are both systems that receive authentication data from a computer in order to authenticate a user. Although an a storage unit for storing the authentication data is not specifically disclosed, a password and a login is believed to be stored in the system because in order to match the user's login and password to the data that will allow them to gain access, these pieces of authorization data has to be stored somewhere in the system. Since the security code information is stored along with the file that represents a print job, the feature of having the authentication data stored is performed; see fig. 14; paragraphs [0028]-[0031] and [0099]-[0110]);

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comparing authentication data included in the data which is transmitted from said external apparatus with said stored authentication data (i.e. the system compares the authentication data, or security code, with the code sent with the actual print job in the system. The security code, with the print job, is transmitted to the printer from the user PC, considered as the external apparatus; see fig. 14; paragraphs [0028]-[0031] and [0099]-[0110]); and

executing a process corresponding to said received data if said data coincide as a result of said comparison (i.e. when a user wants a print job printed that is in interactive mode, the user, or operator, has to enter in a code in order to gain access to the file. Once the correct security code is verified by the system, the user may now print the interactive print file; see fig. 14; paragraphs [0028]-[0031] and [0099]-[0110]).

Re claim 10: The teachings of Roosen '793 in view of Estavillo '238 are disclosed above.

Roosen '793 discloses the method, wherein the data which is compared in the step which compares said authentication data is user data (i.e. the authentication data used in the system compared is login data, considered as user data, that is personalized for the specific user; see fig. 14; paragraphs [0099]-[0110]).

Re claim 11: The teachings of Roosen '793 in view of Estavillo '238 are disclosed above.

Roosen '793 discloses the method, wherein the data which is compared in the step which compares said authentication data is password data (i.e. the authentication data used in the system compared is the password, which is used with the login data, that is personalized for the user to authenticate the user; see fig. 14; paragraphs [0099]-[0110]).

Re claim 12: The teachings of Roosen '793 in view of Estavillo '238 are disclosed above.

Roosen '793 discloses the method, wherein in the step which analyzes said received data, a predetermined character train included in said received data is detected (i.e. shown in figure 8, the information regarding the print jobs is received by the printer and stored in the printer's storage unit. The information is represented by information analogous to a predetermined character train that describes the type of print job, the job owner, the job name and number of copies associated with the print job. Once the print job is sent to the printer, all the above information is detected; see figs. 7 and 8; paragraphs [0040]-[0075]).

Re claim 13: The teachings of Roosen '793 in view of Estavillo '238 are disclosed above.

Roosen '793 discloses the method, wherein in the step which transmits said inquiry data to the sender, the information is transmitted to said external apparatus by E-mail (i.e. the e-mail, in the broadest sense is an electronic message sent as a signal from one

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destination to another. When the user's PC constantly inquires the printer about information regarding the print job, an electronic message on the server's web page is displayed to show the pending print jobs in the print queue and the interactive jobs that are stored on all printers that will not be printed unless designated. The web page displays an electronic information and sends this information to the user PC and is displayed on the user PC through the desktop software. This information sent to the user PC to be displayed is analogous to the server sending e-mail information to the user PC; see figs. 2b, 2c, 14-16; paragraphs [0099]-[0110]).

Re claim 14: The teachings of Roosen '793 in view of Estavillo '238 are disclosed above.

Roosen '793 discloses the method, wherein in the step which receives the data transmitted by said external apparatus, E-mail transmitted by said external apparatus is received (i.e. the e-mail, in the broadest sense is an electronic message sent as a signal from one destination to another. The printer receives electronic information from the user PC when the user wishes to print an interactive print job. The user PC sends, or transmits, electronic information through the desktop software to the printer digital access controller to inform the printer of the printing of the interactive print job; see figs. 2b, 2c, 14-16; paragraphs [0099]-[0110]).

Re claim 15: The teachings of Roosen '793 in view of Estavillo '238 are disclosed above.

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Roosen '793 discloses the method, wherein in the step which forms the information regarding the print data stored in said storing unit, information which can identify each of said stored print data is formed (i.e. the information sent to the printer from the user PC forms information regarding the print data and this print data is stored in the storage unit of the printer. This information can be displayed on the user PC through the desktop software that identifies the print data that is stored on printer. This information is formed and displayed to the user; see figs. 8, 9 and 14-16; paragraphs [0040]-[0075] and [0099]-[0110]).

Re claim 16: The teachings of Roosen '793 in view of Estavillo '238 are disclosed above.

Roosen '793 discloses the method, wherein the identification information in the step which forms the information regarding the print data stored in said storing unit is a job number (i.e. the job control frame (50) shown in figure 15 shows the interactive print jobs and the print jobs in the print queue. The printer saves both types of jobs. The information is personalized for the user and figure 15 shows a job number representing both types of print jobs within the job control frame; see fig. 14-16; paragraphs [0099]-[0110]).

Re claim 17: Roosen '793 discloses a printing apparatus comprising:

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a receiving unit which receives data from a host (i.e. the Digital Access Controller (DAC) receives information from the workstation, or user PC, to be stored in the printer; see figs. 1 and 2; paragraphs [0019]-[0030]);

a transmitting unit which transmits data to the host (i.e. the communication software in the DAC allow the printer to send and receive information to the workstation, or the user PC; see figs. 1 and 2; paragraphs [0019]-[0030]);

a print unit which prints print data onto a medium (i.e. the printer in the system has a print function, which prints data on a print medium; see figs. 1 and 2; paragraphs [0019]-[0030]);

an analyzing unit which analyzes the data received from said host (i.e. the DAC, which processes files sent to the printer, analyzes the data received to determine the attribute of the file, which determines if the file is an interactive or an automatic print job; see figs. 1 and 2; paragraphs [0019]-[0030]);

a storing unit which stores said print data if a result of said analysis indicates the print data (i.e. if the analysis of the print data determines that the print data is an interactive print job, then the print data is stored in a storage unit. If the print job is recognized to be an automatic print job, it is also stored in a storage unit, but the storage unit is a queue for the printer; see figs. 1 and 2; paragraphs [0019]-[0030]);

a list forming unit which forms a list of the print data stored in said storing unit and outputs said list of the print data to said transmitting unit if the result of said analysis indicates inquiry data (i.e. the workstation, or user PC, always inquires or queries the printer for the information regarding the stored print jobs. A list is formed and sent to

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the DAC of the printer, so that the lists of print jobs in the automatic and interactive types are output to the workstation or user PC. This list is given to the user in order for the user to decide which print jobs for a certain designated printer to perform. Although a list unit is not specifically disclosed, the feature is clearly performed; see figs. 1 and 2; paragraphs [0019]-[0030], [0040]-[0075] and [0099]-[0110]);

a print instructing unit which, if the result of said analysis indicates print instruction data, outputs said print data stored in said storing unit to said print unit on the basis of said print instruction data (i.e. if a print job is recognized, or analyzed, by the DAC as being an automatic print job, then the print job is stored in a queue until the printer reaches that print job in the queue and prints the print job. Also, if a user desires to change an interactive print job to an automatic print job to have the job printed, the user would simply change to type of the job. Once the user changes the type of the job to automatic, the print job is taken out of the storage unit of the printer and placed in the print queue for the printer to perform a print job based on the print instruction; see figs. 1, 2, 7, 8, 15 and 16; paragraphs [0019]-[0030], [0040]-[0075] and [0099]-[0110]).

However, Roosen '793 fails to teach a converting unit which converts a portion of said print data it into an image data format in which the print data can be displayed by said host, the image data being stored into the storing unit in an interlocking relation with said print data and the transmitting unit transmitting the image data if said inquiry data is received.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Estavillo '238. Estavillo '238 discloses a converting unit which converts a portion of said print data it into an

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image data format in which the print data can be displayed by said host (i.e. in the system, the print data sent to the printer is converted into a print preview by the preview generating unit on the printer (401). This preview data, considered as the image data, can be displayed on a user's computer (403) through a web browser (402); see fig. 3-6; paragraphs [0049] and [0050]),

the image data being stored into the storing unit in an interlocking relation with said print data (i.e. in the system, when a user wishes to preview a print job that is present on the print queue, the system searches for the preview of the print job in the data repository. The preview generator and the manager module are both apart of unit (207). These two functions work together to create a preview of the print jobs located on the queue. Once the print preview is generated, it is stored in the file system (503) on the printer and the print preview is directly connected or in correspondence with the image data to be printed; see figs. 2-6; paragraphs [0053]-[0064]) and

the transmitting unit transmitting the image data if said inquiry data is received (i.e. the printer's web server is used to send the print preview of the image data to the host computer. The user's computer has to send a request to the web server identifying the print job that is requested to be previewed. This request can be considered as inquiry data; see figs. 2-6; paragraphs [0053] and [0064]).

Therefore, in view of Estavillo '238, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the functions of a converting unit which converts a portion of said print data it into an image data format in which the print data can be displayed by said host, the image data being stored into the storing unit in an

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interlocking relation with said print data and the transmitting unit transmitting the image data if said inquiry data is received in order to have as the preview is generated by the printer and accessed by the web browser, the preview may be received by any client platform (as stated in Estavillo '238 paragraph [0050]).

Re claim 18: The teachings of Roosen '793 in view of Estavillo '238 are disclosed above.

However, Roosen '793 fails to teach the print control method for a printing apparatus as claimed in claim 1 wherein said image data format is a JPEG format.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Estavillo '238. Estavillo '238 discloses wherein said image data format is a JPEG format (i.e. in the system, the preview data can be encoded in JPEG format; see paragraph [0057]).

Therefore, in view of Estavillo '238, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the method step of wherein said image data format is a JPEG format in order to have an image encoded in JPEG format (as stated in Estavillo '238 paragraph [0057]).

7. Claims 19 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Roosen '793, as modified by Estavillo '238, as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Treptow '564 (US Pub No 2002/0138564).

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Re claim 19: The teachings of Roosen '793 in view of Estavillo '238 are disclosed above.

However, Roosen '793 fails to teach the print control method for a printing apparatus as claimed in claim 1 wherein said image data format is a PDF format.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Estavillo '238. Estavillo '238 discloses wherein said image data format is a format (i.e. in the system, the preview data can be encoded in JPEG format; see paragraph [0057]).

Therefore, in view of Estavillo '238, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the method step of wherein said image data format is a format in order to have an image encoded in JPEG format (as stated in Estavillo '238 paragraph [0057]).

However, Roosen '793 in view of Estavillo '238 fails to teach PDF format.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Treptow '564. Treptow '564 discloses PDF format (i.e. in the system, supported types of data that present at the printer is PDF. With the use of the PDF format incorporated in the device of Roosen '793 modified by Estavillo '238, the above feature is performed; see paragraph [0039]).

Therefore, in view of Treptow '564, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have PDF format in order to support PDF type input data (as stated in Treptow '564 paragraph [0039]).

Re claim 20: The teachings of Roosen '793 in view of Estavillo '238 are disclosed above.

However, Roosen '793 fails to teach the print control method for a printing apparatus as claimed in claim 1 wherein the transmitting of the information regarding the print data stored in said storing unit is done by way of an email, and the transmitting of the image data is done by way of an attachment to the email.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Estavillo '238. Estavillo '238 discloses wherein the transmitting of the information regarding the print data stored in said storing unit is done (i.e. in the system, the information regarding the fonts, color conversions and other printer settings are sent to the user through the information reflecting the print preview. The above information is stored in the data repository (501) in the printer; see figs. 2-6; paragraphs [0053] and [0064]), and the transmitting of the image data is done (i.e. in the system, the print preview image, considered as the image data is transmitted to the user's computer and the print preview image is stored in the filing system in the printer; see figs. 2-6; paragraphs [0053] and [0064]).

Therefore, in view of Estavillo '238, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the method step of wherein the transmitting of the information regarding the print data stored in said storing unit is done, and the transmitting of the image data is done in order to have as the preview is generated by the printer and accessed by the web browser, the preview may be received by any client platform (as stated in Estavillo '238 paragraph [0050]).

However, Roosen '793 in view of Estavillo '238 fails to teach by way of an email and by way of an attachment to the email.

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However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Treptow '564. Treptow '564 discloses by way of an email (i.e. the system discloses distributing input data in the form of an email; see paragraph [0039]) and by way of an attachment to the email (i.e. the system discloses distributing information in the form of an email attachment. With the above feature of transmitting information through email and email attachment incorporated in the device of Roosen '793 modified by Estavillo '238, the above feature is performed; see paragraph [0039]).

Therefore, in view of Treptow '564, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to the methods steps of transmitting information by way of an email and by way of an attachment to the email in order to have a system that allows input data sent in the form of an email or email attachment (as stated in Treptow '564 paragraph [0039]).

Conclusion

8. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the


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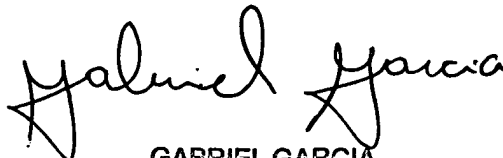
shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Chad Dickerson whose telephone number is (571)-270-1351. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon. thru Thur. 9:00-6:30 Fri. 9:00-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Edward Coles can be reached on (571)-272-7402. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

CD/ 
Chad Dickerson
February 14, 2008


GABRIEL GARCIA
PRIMARY EXAMINER